

## Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Sanderson, Roger A. and Jeffrey E. Lovich. 1988. *Graptemys barbouri*.

***Graptemys barbouri* Carr and Marchand  
Barbour's Map Turtle**

*Graptemys barbouri* Carr and Marchand, 1942:98. Type-locality, "Chipola River north of Marianna, Jackson County, Florida." Holotype, Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ. 46251, a mature female collected by Archie F. Carr, Jr., 27 November, 1941 (not examined by authors).

*Malaclemys barbouri*: McDowell, 1964:274.

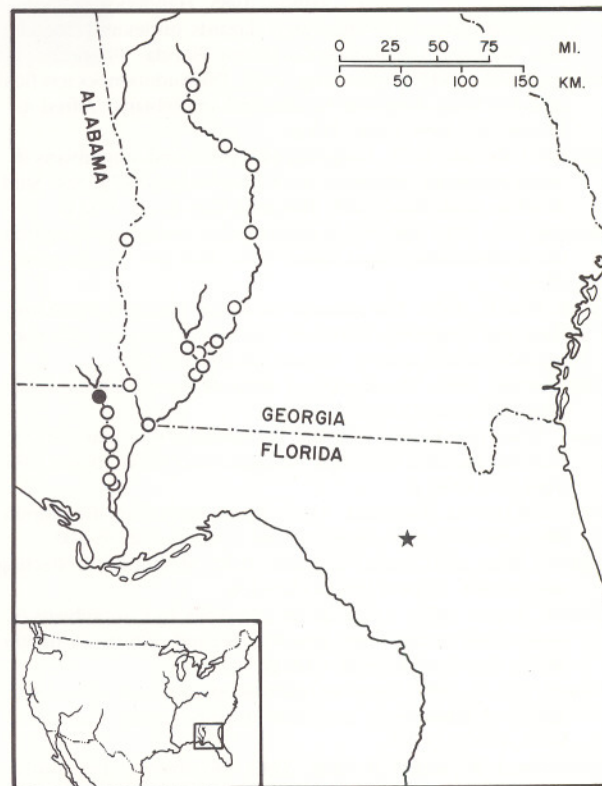
• **Content.** No subspecies are recognized.

• **Definition.** Sexual dimorphism is extreme with females attaining a carapace length of 330 mm, males only 130 mm. The posteriorly serrated, ovate carapace is highest anterior to the middle. A strong median keel is present with laterally compressed dark spines situated on the vertebrals; the second and third are the most prominent. These spines become lower and less conspicuous with age and may be virtually absent in large females. A small longitudinal keel is present on each pleural scute. The carapace ground color ranges from dark brown or dull olive to greenish; individuals become darker with age. Narrow yellowish C-shaped markings with dark borders are located near the center of each pleural, and the dorsal surface of each marginal is characterized by a narrow yellowish semicircle. The hingeless yellow plastron is notched posteriorly and may possess narrow black borders along the posterior margin of each scute. Nearly concentric dark markings are present on the lower marginals. Young specimens possess strong posteriorly developed spines on the pectoral and abdominal scutes. The skin color is dark brown or black with yellow or cream-colored markings. The distinct head pattern consists of broad yellow or greenish-yellow interorbital-postorbital blotches defining a ground colored heart-shaped area on top of the head. Lateral and dorsal neck stripes are also present. The chin possesses a curved light bar. Toes are webbed and the tail and limbs are striped. Females have a conspicuously enlarged head and broad alveolar surfaces in comparison to males. The tail is long and thick in the male with the vent posterior to the carapace rim.

• **Descriptions.** General descriptions are in Carr and Marchand (1942), Cagle (1952), Carr (1952), Wahlquist (1970), Ernst and Barbour (1972), Conant (1975), Mount (1975), Sanderson (1978), Behler and King (1979), Pritchard (1979), Ashton and Ashton (1985), and Jackson (1986). Other descriptions are given below. Choanal structure: Parsons (1960, 1968). Orbital glands: Cowan (1969). Rostral pores and mental glands: Winokur and Legler (1974, 1975). Penial morphology: Zug (1966).

• **Illustrations.** Color illustrations of adults and juveniles are in Ernst and Barbour (1972), Conant (1975), Behler and King (1979), Pritchard (1979), Smith and Brodie (1982), Ashton and Ashton (1985), and Jackson (1986). Black and white illustrations are in Carr (1952), Wermuth and Mertens (1961), Newman (1970), Wahlquist (1970), Ernst and Barbour (1972), Sanderson (1974, 1978), Mount (1975) and Pritchard (1979). Wahlquist and Folkerts (1973) have a black and white photograph of hatchlings and Ewert (1979) of normal and pallid hatchlings. Drawings and photographs of skulls are found in Carr and Marchand (1942), Ernst and Barbour (1972), Gaffney (1979), and Dobie (1981). Drawings of fossilized shell and mandibular elements apparently assignable to this species are given in Jackson (1975). A black-and-white photograph of chromosomes is in Killebrew (1977), and McKown (1972) gave a karyogram.

• **Distribution.** *Graptemys barbouri* is restricted to the Apalachicola River system including both the Chipola and Apalachicola rivers in Florida, and the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers in Georgia. An old record (Cagle, 1952), perpetuated by McDowell



**Map.** The dot marks the type-locality and the star designates a fossil (Pleistocene) locality. Other selected localities are marked with open circles.

(1964) and Newman (1970) extending the range west to the Escambia River, is erroneous (Dobie, 1972). The range extended east to the Santa Fe River in Florida during the Pleistocene (Jackson, 1975). Other distributional records were given by Carr (1949), Crenshaw and Rabb (1949), Neill (1954), Knepton (1956), Martof (1956), Tinkle (1959), and Wharton et al. (1973). *Graptemys barbouri* is not known to be sympatric with other congeners. Brimley (1910) erroneously reported a specimen of *Graptemys pulchra* from the Flint River system of Georgia.

• **Fossil Record.** Jackson (1975) described fossil elements from Pleistocene Rancholabrean deposits along the Santa Fe River in Columbia-Gilchrist Counties, Florida tentatively referable to *Graptemys barbouri*.

• **Pertinent Literature.** The most comprehensive life history account is that of Sanderson (1974). Other general accounts regarding the biology of *Graptemys barbouri* were given by Carr and Marchand (1942), Cagle (1952), Carr (1952), Wahlquist (1970), Ernst and Barbour (1972), Conant (1975), Mount (1975), Sanderson (1978), Behler and King (1979), and Pritchard (1979). Additional references are listed by topic. Capture techniques: Chaney and Smith (1950). Epizootic algae: Neill and Allen (1954). Feeding behavior: Lee et al. (1975). Longevity: Bowler (1977). Parasites/Disease: Wacha and Christiansen (1976), and Jacobsen et al. (1982). Predation: Neill (1951). Reproduction: Wahlquist and Folkerts (1973), Stuart (1974), and Ewert (1979). Taxonomy: McDowell (1964), Wood (1977), and Dobie (1981). Variation in scute arrangements: Tinkle (1962), and Zangerl (1969). Conservation: Jackson (1986).

• **Etymology.** The specific epithet is a patronym honoring Dr. Thomas Barbour, late curator of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.



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